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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel. -WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt A DEMOCRATIC paper in Kansas calls

talking third-party politics sidewalk THE stock of the building and loan associations in the United States exceeds in amount the stock of the na-

those farmers who spend their time in

tional banks. THE peach crop in Delaware will be one of the largest ever known, and the prospects of a full Republican harvest in the little State were never so promis-

SILVER bullion has crept up to \$1.021/2 an ounce. When it reaches \$1.29 the bullion in a silver dollar will be worth a gold dollar. But that 26 1/2 cents an ounce measures a wide chasm.

THE Chicago Herald is so much of a Clevelandite that it is angry and abusive because a Nebraska Democrat is working up a boom for Chief-justice Fuller, who hails from that city.

REPUBLICANS as well as Democrats in Illinois are urging the election of Mr Springer to the speakership, but he will scarcely reach it, and it may be well that he cannot. Mr. Springer is too ex-

IF the rise in the price of silver bullion should prove permanent, as Mint Director Leach predicts, the fact will go to sustain the theory that the volume of silver bullion is not increasing beyond the current demand

THE Argentine Republic has only \$260, 000,000 of irredeemable paper money, bu so little faith have the people in it that it is worth but 20 cents on the dollar in coin. Our fiat-money people who want billions should go to the Argentine Re-

THE Republican press of the country makes an emphatic protest against the suggestion of the retirement of John Sherman from the Senate, and such hostile papers as the New York Sun and New York Times deplore the idea of

THE acreage of arable lands in England has fallen from 18,335,000 acres in 1870 to 16,751,000 acres in 1890, while the area of pasturage has increased from 12,073,000 acres in 1870 to 16,017,000 acres in 1890, which means the loss of employment for farm labor.

WORD comes from Kansas that there are not enough harvesters and binders of all makes to harvest the great wheat crop, and in some instances farmers are going back to the old grain cradles. Still, there is reason to fear that the local statesmen of the calamity variety yet hold forth at the cross-roads store and whittle the pine dry-goods boxes.

WHEN Mr. Egan was appointed minister to Chili as a representative Irish Republican the mugwump and a portion of the Democratic press raised a hubbub as to the impropriety of his selection, but he seems to have shown rare fitness for the position in his efforts to bring about peace. Those efforts were not crowned with success, but it was not the fault of Minister Egan.

THE Tariff Reform Club has issued a pamphlet entitled "Wall-paper and the Tariff," the object being to show the iniquity of the McKinley tariff rate on wall-paper. As a matter of fact, the present duty is just what it has been since 1883, viz., 25 per cent. ad valorem. The Mills bill, which the Democrats tried to pass, left it at this figure without any attempt to reduce it. So the pamphlet referred to is as much an arraignment of the Mills bill as it is of the McKinley bill.

A NUMBER of leading colored people in the South have issued an appeal to the colored people of the country, calling attention to the work of the Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau, or association, the object of which is to develop the resources of the Southern States by inducing investors from the North and elsewhere to locate manufactories in that section. The appeal calls upon colored people to join the people of the South in this enterprise. The association will hold an exposition in Raleigh, N. C., this fall, one of the grand features of which will be a colored department. It says that the managers desire that this department shall be success, and that it will be a great mistake if the colored department does not represent the progress which the race in the South has made since its emancipa-

THE reports of reces occupy a larger space in the daily papers this year than ever before, and show an increasing rate of speed. This shows a growing love for speed horses and a corresponding activity in the breeding of them, I material clause did not apply to any

With proper qualifications this is all article made of silk. Ever since 1883 very well. A fast horse is a fine work of nature, and the breeding of them in States adapted to the purpose, as Indiana is, is a valuable and profitable industry. But there are other branches of horse-breeding quite as important | the repeal of the law of 1883 by and valuable, notably that of carriage horses. The demand for these from the East and from England is such as to furnish a profitable market for all that can be raised. The rage for speed horses should not be allowed to bring the breeding of carriage horses into neglect. One is a fashion, the other a necessity.

duties so paid under protest up

be refunded if the contention of the im-

porters is sustained. They have al-

ready had favorable decisions in the

United States Supreme Court in two

cases to the effect that any article which

was a trimming and was chiefly used for

making or ornamenting hats should

come in under the hat-material clause

rather than under the silk clause. But

the variety of fabrics is very great, and

are now 1,400 suits pending at New

York, a large number in Philadelphia,

and many at other places. The case re-

the question whether certain silk goods

but which were never used for decorating

the outside, should come in as hat

tested, the court charged against the

importers, stating, at the same time,

that their sympathies were strongly

the articles on which this suit was based

were hat materials, but did not find that

they were hat trimmings. So the whole

question turns at last on the meaning of

The government has already refunded

about \$1,800,000 in cases covered by de-

cisions already rendered, and will no

but it will contest each case and keep

strued every doubtful point in favor of

HON. JOHN JAY KNOX, ex-Comptroller

of the Currency, punctures some of the

assertions and claims of the advocates

of free silver coinage. In the first

place, he denies that the advocates of

gold standard are opposed to the use of

silver as money, and shows that there is

at present \$100,000,000 more of silver

coin in the world's circulation than of

gold. This, he thinks, is conclusive that

the advocates of a gold standard have

not made and are not making war or

silver. They are not opposed to the use

of silver as money; all they demand is

that it conform to an honest and uni-

form standard. As to the demand for

The silver-miner, under the present law

has a sure market for \$60,000,000 worth o

silver every year, for the government bugs

it all at a price above that of the London market. Under a free-coinage law the gov-

ernment will cease to be a purchaser of sil-

ver. Every holder of bullion can take it to

the mint and have it manufactured into

stamped dollars. The result will be the

silver standard. Then these stamped pieces silver will have a purchasing power of

the value of the bullion therein, and no

more. Our neighbor, the republic of Mexi-

co, enjoys the benefits of free comage and

their dollar piece is a legal tender for all

amounts. The purchasing power of the

free silver coinage, Mr. Knox says:

the amount down as low as possible. A

the word trimmings.

THE GREAT SECRET OF A BOARD. Three months ago the Board of Public Works was announced with a grand flourish of trumpets. It was the signal | no one decision can cover many. There of a great change. It was not to be a mile-stone in the history of Indianapolis, but the monument to mark a new departure. It was the end of the control | cently tried in Philadelphia involved of the City Council, which meant petty jobbery, favoritism and patch-work. It | chiefly used to line hats and bonnets, was the beginning of intelligent management and of improvements upon a broad and comprehensive scale, suited to | trimmings. The case was closely cona growing and prosperous city. Day after day citizens repaired to the headquarters | government, and the jury found for the of the board, and day after day they returned to their homes filled with the eloquent wisdom of Chairman Conduitt | with the government. They found that and impressed with the ominous silence of his associates. Every day the chairman made significant reference to the scheme which the board was working out for the improvement of the city. The scheme was the topic of the town. Wherever men met they talked and wondered about the scheme that the board was spending | doubt have to pay considerably more, days in mapping out. As days passed and no announcement of the scheme was made, people began to think that | peculiar feature of the case is that at it could be nothing less than the every stage of the litigation the United asphalting of every street in the city. | States courts have leaned decidedly People did not find fault that their | against the government, and have constreets were not repaired, because ere long they would have the smoothness of | the importers. asphalt or vitrified brick, and they could await such elegance with patience. And it would be such a change from streets which are a succession of holes and hillocks, and which anyone could dig up at pleasure and leave in any condition he pleased. It is said that many people went so far as to partially engage horses and carriages against the good time coming when it would be safe to drive faster than a walk and after nightfall. After a time impatient or progressive people became so bold as to go before the board and suggest improvements here or there, but Chairman Conduitt would impatiently wave them aside with such remarks as "You will know it all when our plan is developed, while his associates would sec oud these mysterious messages with the wisest assortment of looks that publie functionaries ever presented to a public. Now and then, citizens having less of the fear of the august and mysterious board in their eyes than the mass, would have the hardihood to request the pavement of their street at once, because they were ready to pay for it and would put down the money, but Chairman Conduitt would, with

Mexican dollar at home and abroad is exactly equal to its bullion value. If the re some show of impatience, declare that sult of a free-coinage act is the silver "such action would interfere with the standard, the silver-miner will lose his chief purchaser, which is the government, vast plan and the comprehensive scheme Silver will be worth even less in coin than of the Board of Public Works," and in fine silver bars. In brief, the silver-coinage act, so far as the silver-miner is conthen the chairman and his two associates cerned, will "kill the goose that lays the would draw over their visages a mask of the most impenetrable and inscruta-This makes it very plain that silver ble wisdom that was ever seen upon the receives better treatment under the prescountenances of human beings in this ent law, and even the mine-owners are part of the world. Three months have better off than they would be with free passed; there has been no end of verbal visdom and conference about Broad Ripple franchises, and electric-light plants, and viaducts, but the vast scheme is yet a secret in the storehouse of the brains of the Board of Public Works. Now and then a citizen approaches with some protest, as did

one on Monday, to the effect that the

property-holders could not pay the cost

of paving, and receives the oracular and

startling answer: "The only question

we have to consider is whether or not

vast scheme, it seems, to consider

whether people will lose their homes to

pay the expense of paving. And this

announcement is the only hint that the

public has been given of the scheme that

the Board of Public Works has carried

under its respective hats for nearly

three months. Here and there it has

issued orders for the pavement of a few

hundred feet on a street, but beyond

such rare patch-work indications, th

great system of public improvements is

yet the secret locked up in the intellects

there are fears that the combination

OUESTION OF TRIMMINGS.

It has been announced that a suit

brought by certain importers in Phila-

delphia to recover duties paid on velvet

hat trimmings had been decided against

the government, and that the amount

involved might reach \$18,000,000. This

statement is misleading. The suit de-

cided against the government is regard-

ed by its law officers as one of the weak-

est in the entire list and not decisive of

It is not often that there is as much

involved in the construction of a single

lause of a law as there is in these suits.

Hats, etc., materials for: Braids, plaits,

flats, laces, trimmings, tissues, willow sheets and squares used for making and

ornamenting hats, bonnets and hoods com-

posed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, hair, whalebone or any other sub-

stance or material not specially enumerated

It will be noticed this does not include

any materials of silk. Another section

in the silk schedule provides that "all

goods, wares and merchandise not spe-

cially enumerated or provided for in

this act, made of silk, or of which silk

is the component material of chief val-

ue, 50 per centum ad valorem." For

several years past the importers have

contended that everything silk which

was chiefly used as a hat trimming

should come in at 20 per cent., while the

government has contended that the hat-

or provided for in this act, 20 per centum

Section 448 of the tariff law of 1883 con-

tains the following clause:

yet ended.

which will unlock it has been lost.

the property is worth enough to pay for

THE Supreme Court decides that the law providing for German instruction in the public schools is peremptory in the most literal sense. It must be taught in any and every school on the petition of the parents of twenty-five children, without reference to the grade or other conditions. No matter what the effect of the introduction of German may be upon English instruction, the school authorities have no discretion but to introduce it. This gives German the preference over English, and, in event of competition, places instruction in that branch of study above any and all others.

Whether the decision of the court is right or not, it is binding. That the law is susceptible of a different construction is shown by the dissenting opinion of Judges McBride and Olds. The fact that it is susceptible of the construction put upon it by the court shows that it ought to be changed. The State and the schools would be better off if it had never

of the board, and so long locked up that MR. PARNELL, late leader of the homerule movement, is reported as saying that the land-purchase bill recently enacted will do more good to Ireland and its people than any measure that ever proceeded from the British Parliament. He says it represents a policy which he has always regarded as the ultimate solution of the land question in Ireland. If this estimate of the bill is true it may prove a death-blow to the home-rule movement. There have been abundant indications of late that the movement was growing less active and aggressive, and it would not be surprising if the land-purchase bill would end the result in others. The battle is not it. The peculiarity of such an ending would be that the bill referred to is strictly a government measure, the Liberals having no part or lot in the matter. It would be a queer change of front to find Mr. Parnell supporting the government and the land-purchase bill as a solution of the Irish question, with

Mr. Gladstone leading the opposition. PROFESSOR WIGGINS, the Canadian weather prophet, maintains that the multiplicity of telegraph and telephone wires produces drought. Starting with the theory that thunder-storms are caused by electricity isolated in a cloud, be holds that electric wires collapse and disperse the electricity. thus destroying the power of the cloud to carry and precipitate moisture. In other words, the wires exhaust the life-blood of the clouds and make it a mere mass of dry vapor. The Professor sustains the theory

with very ingenious arguments. THE St. Paul Pioneer Press says of a new line of railway between that city and Minneapolis that it makes the two cities "one forever," uniting them "in a nuptial knot which can never be broken." Changing

the figure, it declares that hereafter St. Paul and Minneapolis "will form a gigantic the importers have been paying under loom, which will go on forever weaving the protest the 50 per cent. duties levied on two cities and all their business and social silk goods, which they claimed were interests together in one great, strong, unused for hat trimmings. The amount of broken and unbreakable web." We are quite sure the entire country will unite in wishing the parties to this union much joy, the passage of the McKinley law and in hoping that now they are united amounted to more than \$50,000,000, of they will stop quarreling. which a considerable part will have to

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Possible Relief If Hippolyte shall be pronounced insane will afford considerable relief to a large number of people who have been wondering just how Hippolyte should be pronounced.

An Exception. "My son," said the old man, "remember that nothing of real worth is gained without an

"How about a pat flush!" asked the irreverent Pitted Him. Weary Watkins-i'd hate to be a elephant.

Hungry Higgins-I don't see why. A elephant has purty good livin' an' gets took care of. Weary Watkins-Yes; but think how heavy he is. Think what a job he has carryin' the weight of hisself around.

Their Resemblance Mrs. Hashcroft-It has just occurred to that I am somewhat like a prize fighter. Billings-Because you make so much out

Then Mrs. H. got angry and refused to spring her little joke about slavin' all her life.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Prince of Wales is an imposing figure in uniform, though he is seen at his best in evening dress. Of late years his physique has grown so bulky that he avoids putting on a uniform unless the occasion absolutely demands it.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S Wife took Major Mc Kinley out in her carriage the day after his nom ination-so that driving with both her husband and the candidate of the opposing party she would be sure to have a drive with the next Gov ernor

THE ashes of Jefferson Davis will be removed to Richmond for interment if the people of that city can have their way. Measures looking to that end have been undertaken, and the project includes the erection of a suitable monument to the confederate chieftain. DE BALZAC wasted untold gold upon gaudy

jewelry, useless nicknacks and fantastic "curios," which, during his frequent paroxysms of impecuniosity, he resold to sharp-witted dealers at a ruinous loss-frequently for less than a hundredth part of their original cost. EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has commissioned the celebrated artist, Anton von Werner

German princes and the army officers in the act of congratulating the late Count von Moltke upon the completion of his nintieth birthday. BARTHOLDI has just completed two female figures, clothed in Alsatian costumes, for the monument of Gambetta at Ville d'Avray. One

bowed down with grief, while the other seems full of hope. They are intended to represent Alshee and Lorraine seeking retuge at the altar of He wrote: "I cannot bring myself to write for periodicals. If I publish a book, and people

shoose to buy it, that proves they want to rea

my work. But to have them turn over the pages

of a magazine and find me-that is to be an un-THE Pope has sent a beautifully bound copy of his discussion of the labor question to all rulers in Europe. To many of these personages he wrote personal letters also. Be has given orders to his secretary to present copies of the work to cabinet ministers and political enconomists in

Ir was the O'Gorman Mahon, the fine old Irish gentleman whose death was chronicled last week, who introduced Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea He was a man of extreme punctillousness where matters of honor were concerned, and when the scandal became public it was believed that he would challenge the uncrowned king to a duel. Had the meeting been brought about it would have been the seventeenth affair of honor that

the O'Gorman had taken part in THE inheritance of great wealth has not de stroyed young Adam Forepaugh's love for the glitter and spangles of the circus. Though his ncome is now greater than the President's salthe son of the great showman dons his pink tights at every performance and rides in the hurdle race with all the interest of a ten-dollar-a week supe. Young Forepaugh is thirty years old and built like an athlete. He has had some thing to do about a circus-ring since he was a boy

THE question as to the most beautiful woman of the century is still progressing in London One writer, who champions the Countess Castiglione, but who did not know her when he saw her first, says: "The sight of her took my breath away, her beauty was so harmonious and in al points so faultless. When I was told who she was I thought of Helen and the Trojans. I also saw her at the fancy ball at the Tuileries, where she was in the transparent costume, lightly fastened together with brooches, a la Salammbo comte de Choiseul, son of the notorious Due de Praslin, with his face blackened to make him re ble a Nubian slave, held up the part of the garment which fell as a gauzy train.

THE LATE SENATOR M'DONALD.

HE leaves behind him an untarnished reputa tion, a record of distinguished service to his State and the Nation and a memory of devotion to the Union in the days of civil strife-Chicago In the death of honest Joseph McDonald the country sustains a severe loss. He was a man

of ability and purity of character such as is rare-Appeal Avalanche. HE was a fine example of what an honest and courageous man may achieve from very humble beginnings. He was respected by all when living and will be mourned by all now that he is

dead .- Chicago Inter Ocean. THE late ex-Senator McDonald belonged to a past era, and during the latter part of his life was out of touch with current popular thought and feeling. Nevertheless, it is to be added he was a man of ability and sincerity, and his record is unspotted by any suspicion of dishonesty.-St.

JOSEPH E. McDonald was of the best type of an American publicist, an exemplar of the possibilities open in the Republic to men whom nature has endowed with a clear understanding manding factors in which is unewerving industry .- Chicago Times.

His character was early established, and his reputation as a man of integrity, patriotism and courage maintained through many years of ninence. He was not such a reckless leade as Voorhees, and doubtless possessed the respect and confidence of the people of his State in a much higher degree.—Philadelphia Telegraph. THE Indiana statesman was a great leader of the Democratic party, and his loss will be felt

wherever there lives a Democrat who loves the ory of the country. His memory will be preserved by future generations, and he won a place the Pantheon of American Democracy that will never be disturbed. - Detroit Free Press. It is to such examples as these that the youth of America may well turn for inspiration to no ble living and heroic deeds. Ex-Senator Mc Donald's early life was one of struggle and

achievement, and that he became a towering figure in the public life of his State and Nation speaks volumes for the possibilities of unflinching integrity and honest industry in this Republic Chicago. Comment of the State Press. He has left a name that will be remembered with affection by his friends and with respect by

He had many opponents and rivals, but n map ever faced him without an admiration for his noble qualities.—Marion Chronicle. His integrity and patriotism were recognize the Nation over, and his history was an honor the State of Indiana. - Huntington Herald. He was honest, conscientious, patriotic and worthy of the high regard the people have for him and his memory.—Kokomo Gazette-Tribune. SENATOR McDonalD was an illustrious repre

all the people.—New Albany Tribune.

regretted throughout the Nation .- Lafayette His personal integrity was of the kind that impresses itself upon everybody and is never questioned even by the most violent opponent.

His party never had to apologize for his con-

entative of Indiana, and his death will be deep

duct. He honored every position that he filled There is no stain upon his record. He had the ability to creditably fill the presidential chair, but fate was against him.—South Bend Times. SINCE the death of Hendricks he was the fore most Democrat in Indiana, measured by the rules of statesmanship instead of politics. cause he was not a wire-working po | political advancement came slow, and he was | his finger, "and here was the breastworks | and lotteries.

because he would not stoop politics.—South Bend Tribune. He was not a brilliant man, but he was sifted with sturdy talent. He was a man of convictions, and he had the courage to live by them.

—Anderson Bulletin.

It may not be exactly an opportune time to express it, but nevertheless it is true, that no man of McDonald's character, ability and fidelity was ever so shabbily treated as was the deceased by the politicians of his party.—Terre Haute News.

THE last of that grand coterie of statesmen which gave distinction to the State-embracing Lane and Morton and Hendricks-he was in most respects the peer of any of them. His ability was universally admitted, his integrity never questioned and his purity of purpose never doubted.—Richmond Palladium.

WILL DEMAND THEIR RIGHTS.

Muncie, Anderson, Winchester and Union City People Resent the Action of Mr. Ingalls.

The action of the management of the Big Four Railroad Company in changing the running time of their passenger and mail trains has left this city, and in fact all towns along the road from Indianapolis to Galion, in just such shape that no kind of accommodation is afforded. The business men have protested that by reason of this change their business has been disarranged. The postoffice authorities have been notified that in getting mail to and from Muncie the greatest inconvenience is experienced and have asked that some thing be done to more nearly supply the needs of the people. Apparently, not the least attention has been paid to their appeals and the time to take some action that will be effective now and for the future seems to have arrived. Other towns along the road, especially Anderson, Winchester and Union City, are preparing to join us, and, as far as practicable, all will work in harmony to the same end. The move is to withdraw patronage in every way possible from the Big Four railroad, and to that end an indignation meeting is proposed by the most quiet and conservative of our citizens to take formal action toward carrying out the plans that are being discussed. The time for the meeting has not yet been fixed but a petition and call will be put in circulation to-morrow morning to bring about a meeting where formal action will be taken. The principal movers in the matter have conferred with leading men in the towns along the road, and what is done will probably stick.

Muncie is a liberal patron of this road There are over three hundred car-loads of freight shipped out of the town every week. The Big Four gets a large per cent of this business. The passenger travel is

The road has some kind of a contract for carrying the mails. If the government contracts to deliver the mail they expect to have it done in a reasonable and at a seasonable time. It is not done so now. petition will be sent to the Postmastergeneral reciting these facts, and asking that the contract be annulled, and suggesting, so far as Muncie is concerned, remedy. Manufacturers and others wil try to make arrangements with the L. E. & W. to transport their freight from Muncie. and will notify those who ship goods to them that fleights shipped over the Bis four will not be received. Travel will be discouraged over the road, and it is the general talk and determination to stand by and do all in their power to help the road that has some regard for the wishes and conveniences of the people, and to show their disapproval of the road that shows

no disposition to accommodate them. The meeting will be held here the latter part of the week. The time and place will e announced probably to-morrow. The Anderson, Winchester and Union City people have not yet been heard from as to what time will suit them best, and as the trains now run they will either have to drive through or make two days of the trip, and it has been thought best to fix the time of the meeting to best suit their con-

Arrangements can be made with the L & W. to bring an early morning train from Indianapolis, thus giving us newspapers and mail about the same time we had them prior to the change.

The idea of living within fifty-four miles of the capital of the State along the line of one of the grand trunk railroads and not being able to have a newspaper from the capital at all, as on Sunday, and not until 10 o'clock on week days, is something that has not been thought necessary before for twenty-four years, and it is not necessary

TALE OF SLAVERY.

An Old Darkey in the Dock Tells of H Capture in Darkest Africa, Memphis Appeal-Avalanche

"What is your name?" asked Stationkeeper Burdick of the negro prisoner who was landed up against the railing at the police station shortly after midnight this

"My name is Will Brown." The station-keeper entered that on the register and proceed

Married or single? 'Married. 'How old are you?'

'Ninety-seven, sah.' "I say, how old are you?" "An' I say, ninety-seven years old, sah."
"Why, that fellow must be crazy," said

the station-keeper. "He don't look to be "Well, sah, I don't know 'zactly how old I am, but I have been told by my old masters that I must be about ninety-seven. Liss'n heah: De dark day was on Sunday Thursday morning. My oldest son was zactly twelve years old on that day. 'dark day' was in '88 if I ain't mistaken." Mr. Burdick figured, "and if what

the negro save is true he must be pretty nearly one hundred years of age.' The prisoner, Will Brown, did not look ld. His skin, dark as coal, is not wrinkled, and he steps as lively as a young man, but he told such a story as convinced those who heard him th the had not overstated his age. He talked with a peculiar pronun-

ciation and said in substance: "I was brought to this country from Africa when I was not more than so high. measuring about two feet from the floor. "I had been out in the woods eating berries with my mother and about forty other blacks, and all went to sleep. When we awoke we found ourselves surrounded by a lot of white men and blacks who had guns. We had never seen guns before in our lives. We were put aboard a sailing vessel with hundreds of others, and it took us a little over twelve months to make the trip to New Orleans, where we landed. We were all taken to Richmond, Va., and I was sold to a Mr. Barelay, who left me in the siave yard there for over two years so that would get more civilised. My mother was sold to a man who took her to the country. She was so fericious and savage that he could do nothing with her, and he had to shoot her. It required more than two years to civilize me. I remember it was two years I staid in the slave-yard, because on each Christmas they gave me red liquor. They said that was what they caught us with. But about two weeks after the second red liquor day they put me in a wagon with others to take me out to sell. I was bought by John McGee, who lived in south Alabama, between Selms and Camden, I don't know how much he paid for me, but I was considered cheap because I was not well civilized. Mr. McGee kept me off and on for twenty years working in the fields. ran away and hid, once for eleven years. and again for seven years. Then I was sold to a New Orleans man named Burnside. who put me at work on his cane farm near Baton Rouge. He did not give much for me because I was considered bad and I could not speak good English. They used to pull out my tongue with their fingers to make me speak. It is only within the last six or seven years that I have been able to speak well. I got a wife who took some interest in me and taught me to speak

pretty well. I can't remember the language "I worked for Burnside for about twelve ears, and was bought by Gen. Bedford forrest, of Memphis. When he was building the railroad near here (the Birmingham road) he brought me to work on it. have been his slave ever since."

"But the Birmingham road was built in he seventies, and you were set free long before that. You can't be his slave now. ou know the war is over?" n't know nothing about no war no ting free. I know Bedford Forrest was the last man that bought me. He continued: "I was a flag-bearer at New Orleans in the time of Andrew Jack-son's war. Us niggers all fought then. Here was New Orleans," indicating with

of cotton, and here was us niggers in front. We were in the front of the light. I was bearer on Washington street when Mars Jackson marched past.

"How many times have you been mar-ried?" was asked. Twice. How many children bave you?" "Well, my wife is in poor health now, and I wish you would let me off so I could go and attend to her, 'cause there is no one n the house with her. But, not counting

that, I have seventeen children, and most of them are alive. The ancient African is under arrest for assault to kill, charged in the warrant to have been committed upon some boys.

CARL SCHURZ CORRECTED. Sumner Was Not in the Party Which Entered

Richmond with Lincoln.

Charles Carleton Coffin, tu Boston Journal. The article on Abraham Lincoln, by Carl Schurz, in the June Atlantic is most foreibly written, but is singularly defective in the statement that President Lincoln was accompied, in his visit to Riehmond, by the Hon. Charles Sumner. As I had the privilege of piloting the President and those accompanying him through

streets of that city, and as my account of

his entrance appeared in the Journal a few days later, I ask the privilege of correcting the distinguished writer of the article in the Atlantic by quoting from my account published April, 1865: "I was standing upon the bank of the river viewing the scene of desolation when a boat, pulled by twelve sailors, came up stream. It contained President Lincoln and his son, Admiral Porter, Capt. Penwalked to Gen. Weitzel's headquarters, Jeff Davis's mansion. What a spectacle it was! Such a hurly burly, such wild, inde-

rose, of the army and Capt. A. H. Adams, of the navy. and Lient. W. W. Clemens of the Signal Corps. No carriage was near, so the President, leading his son, scribable, extastic joy I never witnessed. Six sailors, wearing their round blue caps, short jackets and bagging pants, with navy carbines, was the advance guard. Theu ame the President and Admiral Porter. danked by the officers accompanying them and the correspondent of The Journal, then six more sailors with carbines-twenty of ns all told, amid a surging mass of men, women and children, black, white and yelow, running, shouting, dancing, swinging bonnets, hats and handkerchiefs. The soldiers saw him and swelled the crowd, cheering in wild enthusiasm. I might quote much more from the ac-

count, but have given enough to show that Charles Sumner was not of the party. Other historians have stated that Senator summer accompanied the President. It is quite a natural mistake, for he did accompany Mrs. Lincoln to Richmond, three days ing Washington by a special boat. I saw him and Mrs. Lincoln as they rode through the streets. I had the pleasure, also, o taking Admiral Farragut by the hand and giving him an account of the scenes of the lay of evacuation. Vice-president Andrew Johnson, accompanied by Senator King, of lew York, also arrived. It was not possiole for them to obtain a carriage. I rememper seeing them sitting on a board in a rickety wagon, with the word "Jobbing" on its ide-the wagon drawn by a horse whose ribs could be readily counted, driven by nan who a few hours before was a slave, but who had been made a free man by Presdent Lincoln.

Will Brice Be Repudiated?

Philadelphia Inquirer. The queer story that comes from Ohio hat Brice is to be repudiated by the Legisature is interesting at all events. According to some of the correspondents the way is to be made clear for the election of both Sherman and Foraker to the United States senate. Of course everything depends upon capturing the Legislature by the Republicans. This done it is proposed, according to this story, to declare Senator Brice to be a citizen of New York, and to elect Foraker in his place. By just what method all this is to be accomplished is not stated, but as Ohio has elected Brice it can hardly unde the election. The Senate of the United states is a judge of its own membership, and to get Brice out would require his expulsion by a vote of that body. If the Senate could be made to understand that Brice is playng a kind of bunco game, and that New ork has three Senators and Ohio only one. some curious complications might result. But the Senate is a highly conservative ody and very jealous of any outside intererence. As it refused to unseat Brice for bribery it is not likely to interfere with his enjoyment of the distinction of representing

Koch's Lymph in Colorado

Several Koch hospitals have been estab-lished in the United States, but with varying success, except that in Denver, which seems to have been an unqualified success In fact, Colorado alone appears to possess all the admirable qualities that are demanded in treating consumption. This proposition met with the indorsement of the National Convention of Climatologists which met in Denver last year and reported in favor of this State as the only safe haven for persons afflicted with pulmonary disease. In view of all these circumstances it is reasonable to suppose that a combination of scientific treatment, healthy regimen, and injections of the health-giving lymph should produce the highest percentage of cures. Medical records collated since the introduction of the Koch lymp go to prove that many patients have been cured, some of whom have gone to their homes in lower altitudes, where they enjoy immunily from the disease.

The Use of Water in London One does not find any period in the history of London when the citizens desired always the national drink-they drank small ale for breakfast, dinner and supper; when they could get it, they drank strong ale. Of water for washing there was not at this period so great a demand as at present. At the same time it is not to say, as it was said a few years ago in the House of Commons, that for eight hundred years our people did not wash themselves. All through the middle ages the use of the hot bath was not only common but frequent, and in the case of the better classes was almost a necessity of life.

An Eye to Business.

George Washington knew the value of newspaper advertising. In a reproduction in fac-simile of its first number, printed 118 rears ago, the Baltimore American displays a half column "ad" by the father of his country announcing that he had bought 0,000 acres of land, which he divided into homesteads and was ready to place upon the market. George was a great man, but he had an eye to business.

Silence a Benediction

A revivalist in Portland produces a mystic effect by closing his meetings in a singular way. He requests perfect silence for about three minutes, and it is so still that one can hear the buzzing of a fly, Then be asks the people to pass out withont saying a word, and the big congregation disperses in solemn quietness. There is no benediction-nothing to interrupt the

Von Siemens Spoke the Truth.

Philadelphia Press. Mr. Werner Von Siemens, the great German electrician, in discussing Germany's exhibit at the Chicago world's fair, says: "America threatens our trade with the South American republics, and even with Africa and Asia." That is our object, Mr. Siemens. The Democratic party and the European nations are the only objectors to

Don't Keep Books That Way.

the system under which it is being done.

Brooklyn Standard-Union. Secretary Foster explained when he visited Brooklyn a few days ago how it was that, according to Democratic bookkeeping, he might have on hand a surplus of eight million dollars, while the books would show that there was a deficiency of

Invitation to the Indiana Party. The Prohibitionists say they are the real third party and the new Farmers' Alliance

forty-five millions.

party come out and make it a block of fivef Mexico must be preparing for annexation. The great heads of that republic are talk-

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOLS

The County Superintendents Hear Papers and Object to Certain Methods.

The Reading Circle Work and a Sharp Exchange of Words About Those Who Direct City Schools-Committees Appointed.

tion of Indiana County Superintenden yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock in the s of the State Board of Agricul to hold a two days' convention. Eighty-five of the ninety-two counties were represented, a better attendance than has been known at previous meetings. The convention was called to order by the president, John F. Snow, of Adams county, with Superintendent Moss, of Greene county, acting as secretary. No speech was made by the president, who at once called for the first paper on the programme after the usual opening exercises. This was on "The Township Institute. Its Educating Influence," and was given by Robert V. Carlin, of Steuben county. Mr. Carlin noted that the same law that gave to the State county superintendents brought into being county institutes, and that both were for a time very unpopular creations. The first ten years did not develop much success, but after a per diem was allowed to teachers the work be came very successful, though there was still room for improvement. In the discussion that followed J. H. Reddick, of Pulaski, expressed doubts as to the success of the institutes. This was opposed by several who defended the work, but thought much of it might be improved. A committee composed of President Snow, Taylor C. Warwick, Clarence W. Osborne and Robert V. Carlin was chosen to prepare an outline of institute work. Superintendents Jackson, of Hancock, Flick, of Marion, and Lewwellyn, of Delaware, were appointed to send the good wishes of the convention to State Superinndent H. D. Vories, and the hope that he might

Speedily be restored to health.

The first paper at the afternoon session was by George R. Wilson, of Dubois county... on "Reading Circle Work and its Success." Some discussion of the paper ensued in which E. G. Mackham, of Lagrange, Charles F. Patterson, of Johnson, T. W. Cullen, of Gibson, and others took part. C. W. Wellman, of Sullivan, introduced a resolution to the effect that the county superintendents believed the writing of reviews as required by the State Board of Education pro uctive of but little good, and a burden upon the teachers. They respectfully request their discussion, during which the revelation was made and over again by teachers, it going from to hand. The resolution was, however, laid upon the table, and Superintendent Black, of John bed up with a motion that the State Board of Education be recommended to abolish the essay system and substitute the question method, announcing the book upon which the questions will be founded at least three months in advance of the examination. The motion prevailed. As an interlude, H. M. Willis, of Frankfort, impersonator and elecutionist, gave, by request, "The Debating Society," a Yankes sketch, which created much sector. sketch, which created much merriment.

READING CIRCLE WORK. The Reading Circle Work for the Coming Year" was the title of a paper by W. H. Elson, president of that organization. He said that at this time home study formed no small part of educational work and influence, and it was distinctively an educational force. Indiana was one of the first States to make practical application of this form of Chautauqua work for her teachers, beginning as early as 1883. "Who can measure the stimulus and growth it has furnished to the ten thousand teachers enrolled!" said Mr. Elson, "Systematic, methodical reading cannot fail to result in good. This work has comprised two clearly-defined lines of reading, professional and general culture. These lines have been carefully observed, and while each year's work is a unit in itself, four years are required to complete the course." He observed. that "Page's Theory and Practice in Teaching" and "Hawthorne's Studies in American Litera-ture" were the books selected for the present year. He said that a course of reading for teachers had not been the limit of good accomplished in Indiana. There came on an organized effort to direct the reading of the school-children of the State. The foung People's Reading Circle was organ-zed and as a result eight thousand names have been sent to the secretary and no fewer than twelve thousand school children have read some of the books upon the list. It is a quality of reading matter that deserves especial mention, as only the choicest of juvenile books, the best est, appear in the list. Mr. Elson noted the fact that the Young People's Reading Circle was stronger in Wabash than in any county in the State, 2,988 pupils there being members, with 6,831 books read. In some counties the township trustees have placed a complete set of the books in the schools to be used as circulating libraries, while thousands of children have bought

Quitman Jackson, superintendent of Hancoc county, read a paper on "Essential Duties of County Superintendents." Discussion on the paper was opened by Fremont Goodwin, of War-ren county. He felt like emphasizing the view put forth in the paper that the county superin-tendent be distinctively a school man, and said here was no other office in the county that offered such excellent opportunities for shirking duty. "We are all aware of the fact," said Mr. Goodwin with emphasis, at which there was a very hearty laugh. "One may stay in his office day after day and do nothing for the good of the schools, draw his salary and the people be none the wiser. His true value should be measured by the influence he has with the teachers and he children under their control. I doubt if there is money expended in any office in the county ended in the office of county superi He should have the courage to say to bis friend, 'you cannot come into these ranks unti you are prepared for it, and to his worst enemy when that enemy is prepared, come in."

Professor Harwood, superintendent of the public schools of Atties, on being invited to ent was used in some counties to reward polit cal workers without due regard to their fitness for the position. He would be glad when it every county in the State the superintendent ols. He should be a leader in educamatters and able to advise with teachers, and

heir own books. He asked that a special effo

e made to advance this work among the scho

draw to him those who are engaged in the edu cational work of the county. A LITTLE BREEZE. Superintendent Wellman, of Sullivan county here bounced to the floor. "There are," he ex. claimed, "insinuations in the paper and in the discussion that are out of place here. Every time a man is elected superintendent who is not a school man in the school-room at the time of election these things are said. I believe a man may be a very good school-teacher and make a very poor superintendent. A man may not hap pen to be teaching a school and yet be able to take hold of the affairs of his county and con-duct them satisfactorily to the people." The just them satisfactorily to the peo speaker intimated that these charges of Incometency came from city superintendents

when the bill requiring certain qualifications for county superintendents was before the Legislature the city superintendents came to the capital to fight the measure, and this in spite of the fact that they frequently talked about lack of qualifications in county su perintendents. This little speech was received with laughter and considerable applause. Superintendent Jackson said he was upon the com nittee to see the Legislature in regard to the bill. The word "see" raised a laugh. "You know what I mean," he began in explanation at which there was another peal of laughter. "The city superintendents," he said, in conclusion, "were here to defeat the bill, and it dis appeared, and another copy had to be intro-duced." Superintendent Mott, of Wayne, was of

opinion that there were as many incompetent city as county superintendents. "I am sorry to say in our neck of woods," said John W. Carr, city superintendent of Anderson, "that our city and county superintendents don't hands. The county superintendent is ahead, but we may in be able to touch him. I am sorry this matter has been mentioned in an unfavorable way. Let us all clasp hands and do the best we can for the children under our care in city and county."

The troubled waters having been oiled the president announced the following commit Course of Study-Quitman Jackson, Hancock; E. G. Mackham, Lagrange; W. C. Snyder Washington; C. W. Osborne, Union; Geo. R. Wilson, Dubots. Township Institute Outline—Fassett A.Cotton, Henry; Thos. W. Callen, Gibson; John H. Red-dick, Pulaski; John W. Denny, Randolph; John

Resolutions—Wm. Moss, Greene; Charles W. Stolzer, Floyd; E. A. Hutchers Hamilton; L. O. Dale, Wahash; Frank E. Cool er, Lake.

Nomination of Officers—Sam'l J. Heuston, Dearborn; T. A. Mott, Wayne; R. V. Carlin, Stenben; Francis W. Lyons, Putnam; J. W. Denny

estions for Graduation from District School -J. O. Liewellyn, Delaware; R. F. Conover.Rust J. F. Warren, Jasper, T. A. Hindman, Blackford C. M. Merica, DeKalb.

is the fourth. Why doesn't that Indiana The session will open at 9 A. M. to-day with paper by Fassett A. Cotton on "Uniform Exau nation Based on the State Course of Study," after which will come papers by W. L. Morrison, of Scott, and James M. Boyer, of Clark. In the of Madison, and W. N. Hailman, superintendent of LaPorte city schools, with discussion led by L. H. Jones, superintendent of Indianapolis ing seriously of doing away with bull-fights